

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.  
ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET CONFIRMED WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION—GEN. GARFIELD VOLUNTARILY REMAINS IN THE HOUSE—THE SOUTHERN POLICY—LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

Whatever opposition there may have been originally to the President's Cabinet nominations was not manifested when they came before the Senate for confirmation. There were two opposing votes to three of the candidates; the others were confirmed unanimously. It is asserted that Mr. Blaine formed the purpose of placing himself at the head of an Anti-Administration faction, but that the unanimity with which the people approved the policy of the President, as well as the small following he found in Congress, decided him to change his tactics. Mr. Hayes will take no hasty steps in reference to the conflicting State Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina. Gen. Garfield at the President's special request, has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in Ohio.

THE ADMINISTRATION TRIUMPH.  
SUDDEN CRUMBLING OF THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION FACTION—THE CABINET CONFIRMED WITH ONLY TWO OPPOSING VOTES TO THREE OF THE MEMBERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Hayes's first campaign with the small Republican faction in the Senate which believed that it could force the President to regard its wishes in the selection of his Cabinet came to an abrupt close yesterday by the utter rout and unconditional surrender of the whole array. Only a small number of Senators at any time engaged in the combination to obstruct the President in carrying out the much needed reforms in the Government to which he was committed, but these seemed to have felt certain that they could rally enough to their support in view of the small Republican majority in the Senate and the disposition of the Democrats heretofore to allow the Republicans to carry on their contests inside their own ranks, to force President Hayes to terms. They expected, in short, that the Republicans would so vote as to cause the greatest discord in the Republican ranks, and upon this expectation they based the whole movement. But, in spite of the bitter feeling still prevalent among some portions of the Democracy on account of the struggle over the Electoral Commission and its report, only two Democrats could be found ready to ignore the traditions of the Senate under which all parties to the nomination of the President are to be considered as friends, and a few Republican Senators, who had not been able to dictate to the President in this matter, were alone responsible for it. The matter went further than this, too, and contemplated the formation of a Republican Anti-Administration party. This movement had the support and sympathy of the machine politicians and many of the office-seekers, who saw their prospects for advancement melting away before the policy illustrated by the appointment of President Hayes's Cabinet; but this continued only for about three days. Never has the response from the country so astonished men who have heretofore considered themselves richly endowed with political sagacity as in the present case. So overwhelming was their defeat that yesterday, when a single objection would have carried the consideration of the Cabinet nominations over till Monday, not a man was found to object, and only two to vote against the three men to whom they were most opposed—Messrs. Evans, Schurz, and Key. The rest were confirmed without a Ye and Nay vote.

A motion was first made to take up the nomination of David M. Key as Postmaster-General for immediate action. A vote upon the question of confirming it was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted—Yeas, 54; Nays, 2, the negative votes being cast by Democrats. This vote seemed to be regarded as a test of the strength of the opposition to the remaining nominations, and no further opposition was made against any of them beyond a demand for a roll-call in the cases of Messrs. Schurz and Evans. The vote on Mr. Schurz's nomination was 44 for confirmation and 2 against it. The vote on Mr. Evans's nomination was about the same, quite a number of Senators on both sides having abstained from voting, and the few negative votes in each instance being cast by Democrats. Senator Cameron (Penn.) voted for Evans, Schurz, and Key. Mr. Conkling refrained from voting on this nomination. The nominations of George W. McCrary, to be Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson, to be Secretary of the Navy, and Charles Devens, to be Attorney-General, were confirmed without a roll-call or even a division of the Senate in either case.

FACTS AND RUMORS.  
THE LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA CLAIMANTS—THE EXTRA SESSION—APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH—MARINE PAYMASTERSHIP—DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.  
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
WASHINGTON, March 11.—Since the Cabinet confirmations the only open question of interest connected with the extra session of the Senate is whether Senator Morton's committee will report in favor of Kellogg and Corbin and seek to secure their admission this session. Mr. Morton declines to say what his own intentions are in this regard, and does not appear to wish to commit himself in advance of the action of his committee. An attempt to seat the two claimants in advance of the settlement of the difficulties growing out of the rival State governments in Louisiana and South Carolina would be sure to lead to a long debate, and would prolong the session for at least two or three weeks. It is not probable that such an attempt, if made, would be successful. While many Senators hold that the Senate should decide by its action which is the rightful government in those States, and so relieve the President of the responsibility, there are others who believe that satisfactory settlement can best be effected by the Executive, and that, pending his action, the Senate should take no steps in the matter. It is almost certain that, if the committee reports now a motion to postpone the consideration of the question until next December, it will be carried. Should the committee decide not to report this session, there appears to be no reason why an adjournment cannot be reached at the end of the present week, or, at the latest, some time next week. The determination has been reached to avoid an extra session of Congress if possible. The problem of providing for the pay of the army for six months is the only one that needs solution. All supplies can be purchased under contract in pursuance of existing laws, as quoted in THE TRIBUNE dispatches on Saturday. There have been intimations that certain public-spirited capitalists would advance the five or six millions needed to pay the troops, and accept the pay-roll as security. The whole subject will be submitted by the President to his Cabinet at its first meeting, and if an extra session can be avoided by the use of means which are not in any degree of questionable legality, Congress will not assemble till Autumn, and probably not until December.

The fears of some Republicans that Postmaster-General Key would be disposed to fill the offices under his control with Democrats, to the exclusion

of Republicans, whenever he had an opportunity, will probably be short-lived. In organizing the department he has already indicated that he does not even desire to designate the three assistants in whose selection a Postmaster-General has much personal interest, and is usually consulted. The colored Republicans of the South may also be sure of receiving full recognition at his hands. He has no desire to go one step in advance of the President in his Southern policy. In the administration of the Post-Office Department, so far as it relates to the South, there will be no ignoring of the claims of Republicans, and the only change of policy in regard to the appointing of Republicans will probably be that none will be imported from the North to hold positions which can be filled by Southern men who are either Republicans or are willing to come into accord with the National Administration on the platform of the recognition of the legal rights of all citizens, and the prompt and full enforcement of all laws.

Ex-Postmaster-General Tyler of Indiana is said to be a candidate for the paymastership of the Marine Corps, made vacant by the death last week of Major Cash. It is understood that a former law, which provided that staff appointments in the Marine Corps should be made by promotion from the line, was unaccountably left out of the Revised Statutes, Section 1,599 of the Revised Statutes does at the same time provide that no person under 20 or over 25 years of age shall be appointed from civil life as a commissioned officer of the Marine Corps. From this it would seem that Mr. Tyler is likely to be debarred from this appointment. The position is greatly sought, and would make a comfortable berth for the ex-Postmaster-General. The disbursements of the office are something over a million dollars annually, with free quarters, comfortable salary, and numerous perquisites.

President Hayes is understood to have decided that of the three commissioners of this District, two shall be residents of Washington—one a Democrat and the other a Republican—and one shall be selected from the country at large. If this is done, the commissioners will represent substantially the sources of revenue from which District expenditures are paid. Two-thirds of the expense is theoretically collected from the tax-payers, and one-third is paid by the General Government.

It is reported that one of the earliest acts of President Hayes's administration will be to change some of the important Federal officers in Louisiana. Several of these are negroes who can neither read nor write. Even the important position of Naval Officer at New-Orleans is held by a negro whose accounts come up to the auditing officers of the Treasury signed by his mark. This person is notoriously unable to read or write, and is reported to divide the large emoluments of his office with outside persons. Senator Edmunds's health has been so sorely tried by his labors on the Electoral Tribunal that he will not be able to return to his seat in the Senate during the present extra session. He leaves with his family for Florida on Tuesday.

Gen. B. F. Butler is reported in a Sunday paper to be annoyed at the reports in circulation that he was opposed to the confirmation of Judge Devens. Whether this be true or not, it does not appear to check the course of a story that is going the rounds in Congressional circles. It is that the General waited upon a New-England Senator on Wednesday and besought him to vote against Judge Devens, saying: "Why, if he is confirmed, there will be a majority against us in the Cabinet."

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.  
THE OHIO SENATORSHIP DECLINED BY GEN. GARFIELD, AT THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST, IN ORDER TO HELP SUSTAIN HIS SOUTHERN POLICY IN THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
WASHINGTON, March 11.—Gen. Garfield has decided to withdraw from the contest for the succession to Senator Sherman's seat, and last night telegraphed State Senator McLean of Warren, Ohio, to that effect. He takes this step at the President's special request. President Hayes believes that he can be much more useful in the work of the pacification of the country as the leader of the Administration party in the House than as a new member of the Senate, and has written him urging this consideration, and expressing the hope that he will forego the promotion which appears likely to be offered him. In declining to compete for the promotion, Gen. Garfield puts aside a prize which seems to be within his grasp. It requires 42 votes to make the nomination in the Republican legislative caucus, and reports from Columbus assert that 30 members are supporting him, while the strongest opposing candidate has only 20. His prospects for gaining strength after the first ballot would, it is reported, be much better than those of either of his competitors. Republican members of the new Congress warmly commend the decision Gen. Garfield has made. They say that the Administration party will be very short-handed in men of experience and of ability to take the lead, and that his loss would be irreparable. The success of the new policy toward the South will depend, they add, very largely upon the prudent and sagacious leadership in the House of Representatives. With such leadership they believe that a working majority can be obtained in support of all important measures of legislation which the Republicans may favor.

STANLEY MATTHEWS NOW THE MOST PROMINENT CANDIDATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—The candidates for Senatorial honors seem to be springing up from nearly every section of the State, nearly every Congressional district having some one to put forward. The probability is that there will be very much more in favor of Stanley Matthews than heretofore. Although he has been the most prominently named of any candidate, there was a possibility that Gen. Garfield—who was his strongest rival—might, with the aid of his Washington friends and Deacon Smith of The Cincinnati Gazette, secure the prize; but a telegram from Gen. Garfield, withdrawing from the contest, leaves Mr. Matthews far in advance of any other candidate. Gen. Garfield telegraphs to a member of the Legislature to-day as follows:

The President requests me to remain in the House, where he feels that he can be more useful in the work of pacification of the country which his Administration has undertaken; therefore I will not be a candidate for United States Senator. Express my thanks to those who have desired to support me.

The decision that Gen. Garfield has arrived at coincides with the well-known wishes of a large number of his warmest friends and admirers, who were desirous that he should remain where he is, and use his best efforts to strengthen the new Administration in Congress. It believed his influence will be of great service to President Hayes in the carrying out of the new policy toward the South, and at the same time receive the warm approval of his party friends in the North. The indications are that most of Gen. Garfield's friends will rally to the support of Mr. Matthews. Some will doubtless vote for Mr. Matthews, and a few will vote for ex-Attorney-General Taft; but it is conceded that Mr. Matthews will take the lead at the start. Some of his friends are sanguine he will be nominated on the first ballot. Judge West has been mentioned, but as yet has shown little if any strength. The resignation of Secretary Sherman as Senator is expected to reach here tomorrow. Mr. Taft arrived here this evening.

THE APPOINTING POWER.  
PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIALS—ANTICIPATED CONTEST BETWEEN SENATORS WALLACE AND CAMERON—SOME CANDIDATES FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
WASHINGTON, March 11.—The commissions of several prominent Pennsylvania officials expire within the next few months, and considerable uneasiness is already felt by them in regard to their reappointment. The attitude that Senator Cameron has assumed toward the new Administration, and his reported declaration that he will have nothing to do with President Hayes, leads to the belief that very few of the present incumbents, who are the personal

appointees of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, will be retained. To complicate matters somewhat, the almost equal strength of the two parties in the United States Senate has made Senator Wallace, now Chairman of the Democratic caucus, hopeful that he may be able to have some voice in determining who shall hold the offices in his State. The votes of only three or four Republicans, with those of the Democrats, would defeat the confirmation of any officers obnoxious to Mr. Wallace and the leading Democrats of Pennsylvania. The pressure to be brought to bear upon the President for diplomatic appointments is probably greater than that exercised by any other class of office-seekers. The custom adopted by former Presidents of selecting as diplomatic representatives of the Government gentlemen who have been known to approve the distinctive foreign policy of the Administration has led many to suppose that, in spite of Mr. Hayes's declared policy to make very few immediate changes in the offices, he will recall several foreign representatives of the Government. Among the candidates for foreign missions, the one most prominently mentioned is ex-Senator Frothingham, who is understood to desire the English mission in the place of Mr. Pierpont, should he be recalled. Gen. Banks is also mentioned by some of his friends, as well as Gen. Logan and Gen. Hawley. Ex-Gov. Noyes, as has already been reported, will be sent to France.

A special meeting of the new Cabinet has been called to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.  
PRESIDENT HAYES TO ACT WITH CAUTION AND DELIBERATION, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HIS OWN TITLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
WASHINGTON, March 11.—In conversation with a member of Congress on the Louisiana and South Carolina questions, the President said on Saturday that in making up his mind as to the best course to pursue to secure harmony in those States, he should not allow himself to be embarrassed by the idea that he must do nothing that would seem to affect injuriously the validity of his own title to office. That matter he thought had been authoritatively and finally decided. He did not believe that there would be any disposition to hiegle about his title if his Administration commanded itself by its acts to the judgment of the country. As soon as the members of the new Cabinet were fairly settled in their position he should ask their careful consideration of the situation in the two States having conflicting governments, and he was confident that with their aid some method of solving the problems presented would be found which would be fair and just and satisfactory to the people of these States. Several ways out of the difficulty have been considered by him; but he should not adopt any method in a hurry or without much more deliberation than he had as yet found time to give to the subject. In all conversations which the President has held with prominent men on this vexatious matter, he has expressed the same confidence that there could be found a safe and honorable road out of troubles proceeding from a conflict of authority. At the same time he made it clear that the maintenance of State government by the presence of the Federal army is repugnant to his ideas and can no longer be tolerated.

INTERVIEW WITH SOUTHERN LEGISLATORS.  
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President was visited this evening by Senator Gordon of Georgia and Representative Gibson of Louisiana. These gentlemen were also accompanied by Senator Lamar of Mississippi, and had interviews with the members of the Cabinet to-day upon the same business. They directed them to bring to the President's attention the withdrawal of the troops from the State Houses in New-Orleans and Louisiana, and sought to know the disposition of the President in that matter.

The interview to-night was perfectly free, and characterized by entire candor on both sides. As to the length of time which will elapse before a final result is reached in this matter, Senator Gordon, who had a very cordial expression of views from the President, declines to express an opinion at present, further than to say that he is satisfied no unnecessary delay will take place, and that not more than a few weeks will intervene before a final solution. The President received these gentlemen in the most cordial manner, and was not backward in giving utterance to his opinions as to what was necessary for the purpose of securing peace and prosperity in the Southern States generally, and particularly in the sections in whose interests he was approached.

THE CASE OF MR. KELLOGG.  
ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—PROBABILITY THAT NO DECISION WILL BE REACHED THIS SESSION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]  
WASHINGTON, March 11.—At a meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, the members of the committee held that while the credentials of Mr. Kellogg claimant for a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana, was taken up. The Republican members of the committee took the ground that the credentials presented by Mr. Kellogg were regular, and that he has a prima facie title to a seat in the Senate, and that he should be sworn in and allowed to take his seat at once according to the precedents established by long usage of the Senate. Any investigation as to which of the two rival governments in Louisiana is the legal one should be deferred until Mr. Kellogg has taken his seat. The Democratic members of the committee held that while the credentials of Mr. Kellogg claimant for a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana, was taken up. 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